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interesting region by one thoroughly familiar with it. "Siskiyou Island" of the Cretaceous epoch is better known to-day as the Klamath group of mountains in Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California. Similarly the marble halls of Oregon are the wonderful but little visited limestone caves in the heart of the Klamath mountains near the California line. The book is not scientific, it is in places conversational and occasionally rather drawn out. To most readers it would not appeal very strongly, except in the description of the caves, which is good.

**Wilson, W.** *Division and Reunion*. Pp. xx, 389. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

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REVIEWS.

**Beveridge, W. H.** *Unemployment—A Problem of Industry*. Pp. xvi, 317. Price, \$2.40. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This is a collection of lectures delivered at Oxford University, with an introduction on the general phases of the problem of unemployment. The work is a painstaking, scholarly discussion treating of the sources of material as well as of the other various phases of the problem. Cyclical employments, both for the year and for a period of years, the reserve supply of labor in the community, and the loss of quality which the unemployed suffer during their unemployment, are in turn considered.

After this thorough-going discussion, the author takes up the remedies for unemployment, dealing first with the charitable funds, municipal relief works, the administration of the poor law and the unemployed workman act of 1905. He looks upon all of these attempts to regulate unemployment as unqualified failures and passes on to the newer remedies which he suggests. He lays particular emphasis upon the necessity of educating the labor force out of its immobility, insisting that youth should be adventurous and old age secure. In order to provide an opening for the adventurousness of youth, he advocates labor exchanges, while the security of old age is to be guaranteed by out-of-work pensions.

The author begins his book by saying that "The problem of unemployment lies . . . at the root of most other social problems." But throughout the book and in his conclusions he treats of unemployment as though it were a very incidental thing to the modern industrial system and might be very easily alleviated or eliminated. The work is thorough and scholarly, but it does not show a full appreciation of the causes underlying unemployment.

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**Callender, G. S.** *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860*. Pp. xviii, 819. Price, \$2.75. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

As stated in the author's preface and in the publishers' announcement of the volume, "This book is the result of an effort to provide a manageable body

of reading for undergraduate classes in American economic history. It is intended to be used either in connection with a course of lectures, or a textbook which will give the general outline of the subject. These, and the brief essays at the beginning of each chapter, with the headings under which the extracts are arranged, will make clear to the student their significance and bearing. The book will be of use also in those general courses in American history in which it is common to give considerable attention to the economic and social, as well as to the political side of our national development."

The editor's introductions to the fourteen chapters of the book are well written and they summarize clearly most of the salient features of the economic history of the United States. These chapter prefaces are so valuable that one wishes that they were longer and that they included a discussion of the source materials presented in the volume. One serious limitation to the book is that there are no explanatory or introductory statements regarding the authors from whose writings selections have been made by Professor Callender, nor concerning the significance of the materials reproduced in the book. Had Professor Callender interpreted and correlated the source materials presented in the volume, he would have made the book more serviceable both to college students and to other readers. This omission was made because the author intends the volume to be used as a supplement to a course of lectures; but the value of the book would have been greater had the materials been integrated and appraised by a brief introductory paragraph preceding each quotation.

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**Cleveland, F. A.** *Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting.*

Pp. xvi, 361. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Constructive municipal reform is indeed the present necessity in civic life, and with this necessity as a basis, Mr. Cleveland expounds his very interesting theory of the cause of political maladministration. Combined with a description of the average state of affairs in our American municipal life, is the author's program designed to effect the reforms so urgently desired.

First, the humiliating fact becomes apparent that it is the condition of almost total ignorance on the part of taxpaying and voting public as to simple matters of the city's business transactions that constitutes the favorable environment for the political bacteria known as "grafting;" that this ignorance of municipal affairs is illogical and inexcusable; and that this social parasite will flourish as long as the ordinary methods of city administration are not known. Again, efficient administration is never possible nor co-operation effective without a uniform knowledge of facts between the different governmental departments. In other words, there must be full and constant publication of facts, not only to enable the public servant to do his duty in office, but also to make it possible for the citizen to vote intelligently on all public measures and to know when, where and how maladministration